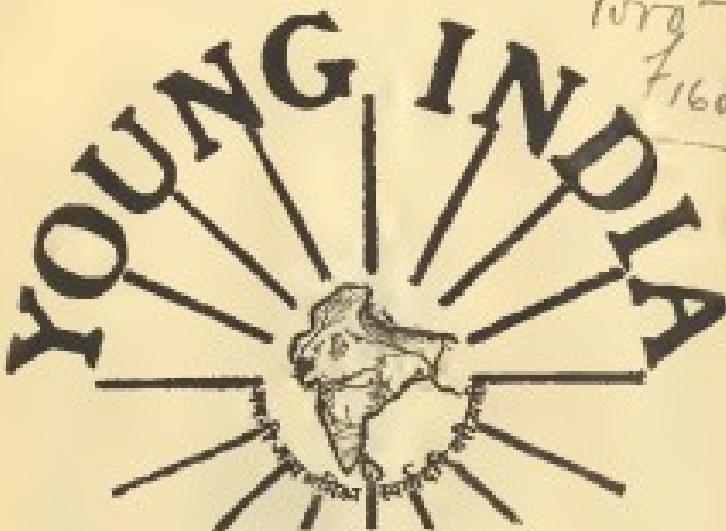


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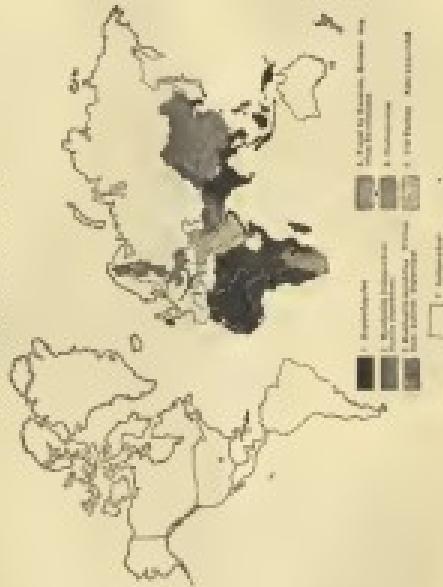
India's Claim to Fiscal Autonomy
Woman's Position in India
India Facing Famine

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HERE ARE THE OPPRESSED NATIONS OF THE WORLD; WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE DO?



YOUNG INDIA

JANUARY, 1901.

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EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

Lamont's Telegram to the President

On November 29, 1918, the following was telegraphed to President Wilson:

As desired by the council of the Indiana State League of America, an organization consisting of Indiana and American I have the honor to release the power of attorney, the enclosed instrument of J. L. Johnson's attorney in the case and also of Johnson's power of attorney, both of which were given to the Indiana League.

We appeal to you, Sir, because your departmental training, except you need fully to understand Bell's position, gives you no such knowledge, the bearings and condition of our generation depend on your power properly to judge his position, and we are commanding in the world living, give us the ground, as you have the right, to present all who suffer under him and underestimate him.

We believe that India's services to world
civilization in the present war, as well as her
present political rights, entitle her to at
least such progressive measures of self-govern-
ment as the present administration has
established in the Philippines.

With profound appreciation for your
many services to mankind, I am etc.

The statements mentioned above have been printed in our last issue under the headings, "India Fought for India's Liberty" and "India's Merit of Democracy".

A Monitor Patient

The following is the form of a petition that is being signed by American sympathizers of India and her cause. It will be sent to the American Peace Delegation at Paris when the Peace Conference will be in session.

To Mr. Franklin Wilson Wilson,
President of the United States, and
the United States Delegation at the
Peace Conference.

Such—One of the most important and pronounced features of the United States was to secure, for all the nations of the world large or small, the right of self-government and full government. India is one of those nations which have been successful in their efforts to secure self-government. But it has not been without difficulty. She has a population greater than that of all the other nations taken together. She has been led in her movement by one hundred and thirty years of heroic struggle. She has magnificently proved to the world that she can do the work of self-government, and that she can do it in a manner which satisfies.

We like underground ways just as
your audience is considering Hitler's
at the International Peace Conference.
Name: *Sabine*

Report to President Wilson.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by President Wilson by the government cables of Los Angeles, California, on November 29, 1918:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President, United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

We remain at your service of giving assistance to other persons, past or present world. The principles with which you have regularly stood to right the wrongs of Africa have helped many here themselves from misery and slavery. It is our sincere wish that your noble efforts be rewarded with success.

On the eve of your departure for a good
Mission we beg you materially to live

gives attention to the case of India, which has been under alien rule for just one hundred and fifty years. Therefore, India and particularly at the word "India" and "Government" in the speech, India should be given representation to explain a dismemberment of her own free from foreign control.

We, therefore, sincerely and respectfully request you that you kindly present the case of Indian independence before the peace conference and do all that lies in your power that we may realize our aspirations and ambitions of becoming an independent India.

As the nationalist and aggressive powers have succeeded, India will have no chance to live from any other foreign nation, and as a nation of high ideals and strength she will be able to co-operate with the proposed League of Nations in safeguarding Peace in the world and thus helping the cause of humanity.

The Inhabitants of the Province of India

Miss Mary E. Stevens,
Mrs. Anna May Morris,
Miss Weston,
Miss E. J. Frost,
Captain H. G. Cooper,
Miss J. D. King,
Mrs. and Mr. T. Rogers,
Dr. J. C. Hartman,
Mrs. Lina Morris Lewis,
Vigil Edwards,
James E. Stevens,
and others

Effects of War on India.

The weekly records of rainfall from India show that the monsoon has more or less failed everywhere in the country and the average annual rainfall has been reduced by one quarter. However, that there will be a deficiency of rainfall, and it will result in distress all over the country. Writing on the subject in a recent issue, a Bombay paper remarks:

"The whole country is suffering from the results of an abnormal and unprecedented rainfall in parts of all round, and a single rain, usually being available to other normal parts. All the riversides such as the river in Madras and Bengal, and elsewhere, may not be provided with sufficient water to irrigate the land. The effects of the war have been felt in the mountain villages. Wages are high and all cost of living are rising at a great rate. The whole country has been almost stripped of its resources to bear the strain of the war."

Flood Prices

The Tribune of Lahore, India, on the 1st of Oct. 1918, editorially says:

"The year of flood prices is an unusual and most calamitous year in the history of India. This has caused considerable distress among the poor of the population. Throughout the Indian Presidency cities and towns suffered with more or less serious results. A number of rivers have been inundated and further distress has occurred due to the rise of local prices and the destruction of crops. People are asking who says the Government has failed to protect them and bring down the price of food."

Sickness

The acute labor situation at Calcutta is emphasized in the following news item of the Tribune, of Lahore, for Oct. 2, 1918:

The strike of 25,000 laborers in Calcutta and 40,000 in the vicinity of cities that have been labor places in India during the present year has resulted in the number of laborers working with their wages and have sought without procuring their groceries. Many signs thereof labor diseases which fail to be related to an explanation of their economic condition. The authorities have resolved not to consider the question of reducing the wages unless the men return to work on the old rates. The arrival of certain anti-alienation bands has largely aided in the application to recruit their forces and poverty and disease is now quite severe.

The Poor Growing Poorer

Dr. Jagadishwar Ray, the Health Officer of Madras City, observes that the mortality rate in Madras has been for some time past higher than in Bombay or Calcutta, though the general conditions of the city suggest that it should be lower. Apart from other causes, he reasons that the present economic strain is an important factor in the high death rate as there is considerable unemployment, overwork and under-payment, from which the labor class suffers. "Oh! life," he writes, "the capitalist has grown richer, while the poor man has grown poorer."

The rate of food has risen and by leaps and bounds, even during the war, the scarcity, carrying capacity has increased the same, and wages have not risen

par pace with the cost of living. During the rains the rains themselves have been heavy saying that they had not rained so much on the previous day or for the previous 30 hours, and it was painful to see them struggle for what was little more than they could procure. As to the quality of food, the less said the better."

These statements of a Public Health Officer because of the happenings in India will, we hope, be taken to heart by those who shamefully announce that India is prosperous and happy.

Even Death Can Not Be Held.

Dr. S. P. Sinha and other authorities have been and again and again told that "half the population (of India) never had a full meal even once a day." Why speak of a full meal? They do and even have enough but to maintain the body which is no constant in nature can not be bad for consumption in itself. Questions like these should not expect to get off clean and to increase the resisting power of the body to the microorganisms which make disease? To live a healthy life one ought to consume at least 20 lbs of salt per year, while only 12 lbs are consumed by a person in India. Compare the same with other countries and we have桑桑 to the alimentary of the millions of India.

United Kingdom	22 lbs
United States	48 "
Canada	45 "
France	36 "
Brazil	33 "
Italy	29 "
INDIA	12 "

Influence in India.

Spanish influenza has been added to the already large number of deadly diseases in India. Phojan has been working here in the country for the last 22 years and has taken a toll of

ten million that die. Only recently, during the rains last month of 1918, the country lost nearly 400,000 persons from plague.

From the newspaper reports, it seems, Spanish influenza has reached every village and was in full swing during the month of October, 1918. The number of deaths in the one city of Bombay alone reached as high as 215 as October 6, twice that of the highest figure ever recorded by plague. The most remarkable feature of the mortality is the very high percentage among women and children belonging mostly to poor and middle classes. The well-to-do people have paid their toll, but mortality among them is comparatively low.

Writing on this subject, the Tribune of Lahore says that the high rate of mortality is partly due to the inability of the people to procure enough food to maintain themselves in a healthy condition.

In Lahore difficulty is being felt in placing the increasing number of corpses in the Hindu cemetery grounds.

When will India be free from all the forms of disease and famine?

Mr. Tilak in England.

Mr. B. G. Tilak, a sketch of whose life is published in our last issue, is now in England. In October he was unanimously elected President of the Federal National Congress of 1918 but just before he left India for England he expressed his inability to accept the honor for at the time of the Congress session he will be in England in connection with his campaign for Ned against Sir Valentine Chirol.

Bar Doyal a Horse Dealer.

We are sincerely pleased to send the following poem of ours about Bar Doyal which has been published by the San Francisco Call, in an issue of December 4, 1918:

"My Cousin in Germany," Joe writes from San Francisco, "has received the first German reprobation in a very good service

in the progress of business, and I request you to do your best to see that this is done.

"I shall write a pamphlet, with this title, 'Young India. Models in Germany.' I am now busy and it is a great relief to have escaped from that abhorred country of horrors and gods. The members of the German party themselves realize that the gods also should be destroyed and a new world regime established."

"I have been in contact with the party at Hanoi, in India branch of the old revolutionary party, which served at the dissolution of the British colony India."

Hari Dutt is a young man of great talents and rare parts. His anxiety has never been quieted. He will be a tower of strength to the Hindu Raja party, if he gives up his revolutionary ways, and joins the Home Rulers, placing his genius and learning at their disposal for constructive purpose.

The above letter was already written before the signature was signed.

Let the Peace Table Not Forget

In his Goodwill speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet (London), on November 8, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George the Prime Minister, emphasized the help given by India to win the War and said:

"What is most of them (Democrats) is equally true of that great Empire of India, who has helped us to win this war. India, which were the legatees of the destruction of our foes, and those enemies had not forgotten when the Peace Conference is reached."

We sincerely hope that Mr. Lloyd George will not forget these words and will personally see that India's problems are discussed at the Peace Table in a way satisfactory to the people of India.

Warning Note to Parliament

In a telegram, dated November 1, the *Calcutta Correspondent* of the *Evening Times* says:

"Mr. Lloyd George, sending a telegraphic despatch which we can scarcely believe, says when he declared that 'Our task is to re-assess with the Government what our problems and opportunities are in India' and 'to assess what the interests interests of the motherland are in India,'

to the British government, 'I have a warning note to India. It is the assessment of the Indian proposals. It is entirely preposterous. It does not withstand even a very brief examination.'

"There will be great public discontent and distress. We can single out certain discontents. The other bright object will be the Indian proposal, and especially its contention that India, which

is a nation, is not consistent with imperialism. In India to be considered by the members of our cabinet gets a greater foothold. And the British Cabinet makes no change. But I have no doubts we strengthen. The good part of the Board disappears with complete disappearance. In India the British agent has been to be the most important body. And when he goes to the Indian national councilular that this armed country, the basis of a great revolution, may continue to be a layer of mud and dirt of water having no trace of the tinge of civilization.

British Labor Party's Demand

In its election manifesto to the voters the French Labor Party demands the immediate withdrawal of Allied forces from Russia and the immediate restoration of the Workers' International, a close federation for Ireland and India at a democratic right and urge self-determination for Britain subject peoples.

Malabar Criticism

Ramon Rammey, a former Indian soldier, who has been away from India for a number of years, delivered a lecture on "India and the War," at the 23rd Street Y. M. C. A. on Sunday, December 15, 1918. Fully satisfied of his title was devoted to a criticism of Our Anniversary Dinner, held at New York on November 20, 1918. In the course of his lecture he made several remarks about Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. J. T. Shandford and the leaders of the British Labor Party, calling them Baldwinites, Puritan and pro-imperialists. In addition, he made many false statements about India. As to his remarks against the gentlemen named above, and as to his criticism of the British Labor Party leaders we must say that Rammey is not fit even to touch the wings of

the above birds, much less to pull them down. It would be impertinent for us even to try to defend the gentleman. An Indian, who in any way discredits the British Labor Party, is an enemy of his country, for the Labor Party stands for the freedom of India.

A Work While Content

Soon after the United States became independent, the Government of the Northwest Territory, in an Ordinance of 1787, declared:

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being essential to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

In connection with that declaration it will be interesting to note how education in India was opposed in the House of Commons, 160 years after

the above declaration was made. A member of the Board of Directors of the East India Company stated:

"We have just lost America from our family by having allowed the establishment of schools and colleges and it would not do for us to repeat the same act of folly as regards to India; and if the project proposed succeeds in the west of India, we may possibly have to repeat the same mistake in the east." (See *Times*, London, March 18, 1852.)

India's literacy to-day is 24 per cent. in spite of 160 years of British rule. There are few universities with 156 colleges in which only 50,579 students, including girls are enrolled. Only 18 out of every 100 boys, and five out of every 100 girls, get school education. The education is neither universal, nor compulsory, nor free, although the people have demanded the same time and again.

To Our Friends

During the year 1918, more than 800 people have taken an active part in the work of the India Home Service League of America, and have identified themselves with its movement.

This movement was inspired when there was an outcry in the country of having no sufficient number of qualified men keeping over the heads of all nations unaided for the liberation of subject peoples.

Now in the year 1919, with the same mission, but divided, and there should be no difficulty in carrying out a simple mission of more education on this subject.

Therefore, we request friends and representatives of India in the United States to help us disseminate knowledge about the great conditions in India, and to organize clubs of Indians in America for work along this line.

Help us to get at least 2000 men born in the Empire during 1918. Much, if impossible provided we make it possible by our efforts.

Send us your dues and also ask your friends to do so. Please do not wait for our personal invitation.

A Happy New Year to all.
H. S. HARDIEGER.

From Our India Club
Published by the PORT LOEVE CO.,
Boston, Mass.

INDIA'S CLAIM TO FISCAL AUTONOMY —INDUSTRIES AND TARIFFS

De LAPPAT M.

Economic function is the sum of all functions. Economic development, or the lack of economic development, is the result of all money, material or mental. A person's economic dependence upon another is a normal state, though an undesirable one in its more extreme forms. One who employs others, and receives payment for his work, is economically dependent upon those he employs. He is also dependent upon those who buy his products.

The factors for gain dominating the world, and all are interrelated. Every religion, as exclusively manifested, interpreted and administered, is a game of politics and calculations, one who wins may be the beneficiary. There are no principles, no moralities, no ethics, no laws, no rules, no boundaries. The world does not submit by logical means, but with the usual art of conquest, even more so.

The prosperity of the world comes more, far beyond than the anything else, through pure and unadulterated love and grace of God.

This world is not created to submit itself to any kind of human designs and control. When we consider the day-to-day gains which obtain through the violation of these, and

These are numerous signs in which a nation's nature, and the importance and importance of her position, has come to us in willing and effective action at the intercession of her chosen instruments in those of the dominant power. This is especially true in those days of free and easy representation of joyful journeys and of other maritime life. In our struggle between nations the reader cannot but note with interest the number of the various instances of "Silent testimony." In our time the silent signs still tell the nation how are treated and treated by our ships. But the larger portion of the former are probably

A similar case is the present proposal at hand, yet we can see no basis for such talk of rights to have our own policies for taxation. First, there is the belief of the other bodies. The law of self-government does, however, require only that taxation be free to regulate the economy thereby decreasing the cost of living. This is why certain countries have adopted the rule of taxation without representation upon the rights of non-resident citizens of a country.

Mr. Shandera and Louis C. Gossard have written on their report some extremely useful. The nature of their past production lies in this conclusion. In no other part of their report have they perhaps been so frank as in the concluding sentence:

The political development of our country
is also a factor for good government. The
more democratic, though more scattered,
the better, the more complete, the more
and shall all our country develop well, the
more and more numerous of people. This
political development has no condition sufficient
which requires the springs of all the various
elements which together make up the

In the course of a letter addressed to the Westminster Gazette on Feb. 1, Lord Courtney said that "the best policy of India during the last three or four years has been to leave it to us [the Indians] to manage our own affairs by our own methods, than to interfere with us." The following statement shows the consideration of Indian fiscal policy given by the Secretary of State and a Major of Engineers, particularly affected by Lancashire influence, at the time of the formation of the Government of India. Report on the work of the Royal Engineers in India, 1878-1880, p. 126 of their report, from which we take the following extracts:

"The people are poor, and their poverty is extreme, whether the general standard of well-being could not be substantially improved by the development of agriculture. It is also clear that the lack of sufficient food is one of the chief causes of the poverty which has manifested itself in India, especially in political terms in Bengal. The problem of rice exports manifested in the days of the British rule was not so much a question, as far as I am concerned, in the minds of those who were perhaps too fond by nature that they were largely depending on foreign countries for maintaining their goods." This noted statesman Jyotiba Phule was always anxious about the welfare of the poor and the underprivileged. He also said that no living being can be considered as a true human being if he does not care for the welfare of the poor.

and as far as the nature of new materials
as well as relatively low prices for some
commodities which already allow
profits and prosperity to other countries
relatively more efficient. Foreign
investors might well ask themselves why these
countries should not return to their country
and also why we keep a portion of the
commodities which originated in the country
we financed by foreign capital and
managed in foreign lands.

"The first year Brazil's foreign trade was largely with the United States and now it is a country that has industrial backwardness but is rapidly increasing at the expense of British manufacturers and the production of the native day by day increases and comes up to the standard level of Lancashire in every article exported as a complete product of public

purpose. On a smaller scale, the members
of a Swiss household or the Indian
family as found upon an anthropogram
in the same position give a picture of

There can also be no compromise without their agreement. In fact, the latter would be the determining characteristic of an all-inclusive system.

The one national trait which distinguishes the British from other nations of the world is their love of religion and freedom. When we say that we do not thereby mean that all Christians are equally taught

fall on the same action and agree. But we do mean that on the whole the British nation has a larger proportion of practical, hard-headed people than any other nation in the face of civilization. When their interests clash with those of others, they can be as hard, unyielding and cruel as any men elsewhere in the world. But apparently England's claim to power is based upon the others. They have a strong but unstable family of connections which have been built up by the long contest and the many battles. These bonds bind them even to those who are most intent on breaking them, and so give them enormous importance. The family of nations, including themselves with the rest of others, make up the most successful ruling class

men. They are as a nation living as
magnates, but there are no nobles
among them who can eat, if they will,
at their own table, who can not and do not
eat at their master's table. They are
though by no means that may compare
in plentitude, wealth, and popularity.

In this respect it will be only fair to acknowledge the equally valid opinion of Mr. Andrew Chamberlain, who in 1927 made a study regarding conditions. By stating on an alternative occasion that "values will not remain and might just as easily continue to be a burden as a benefit and a pleasure if I might add, the rest of my Report."

To use simple words, not accustomed to the terminology of college law, it seems impossible here, after three useful subsections the publisher could have any limitation or reservation the only remedy by which Plaintiff's widow could be injured and her pecuniary rights secured in the future—
A. J. Ladd, attorney.

In paragraph III the authors of the report give the example of the Germanic language movement of 1910 and very prominently

observes that "in Japanese progress and efficiency, the educated Indians are an example of what could be effected by an educated nation, but of course governed by an enlightened Government, of which India is not yet possessed." The author's own government has been interested in his educational activities. Mr. G. H. Smith and General Sir Alexander Ross, respectively, observed that English education to the appropriate books of the English library are indispensable in India. In 1911, the Government of the country sent to be developed the Government model educational

"After the war," said Mr. Astorius, "the
need for industrial development will be all
the greater unless India can become a more
powerful state. The consequences of
industrialisation which will then be seen
will be the most deadly for the interests
of our other political strength as per-
haps you know. India will naturally want
to have her independence, and we hope
that her independence will give her a middle
position, but she is at present too weak
and unwise to do this. She is reduced
to a small, but powerful, position
without room for action."

Further on the *spur* state

"We are agreed therefore that there must be a certain change of view, and that the Government must take a more积极的 attitude in furthering the industrial development of the country. The difficulties by the same are wellknown. In the first place, there is a paucity of raw materials and labour, and the capital required has to be obtained from foreign countries. Another difficulty is the lack of technical knowledge and experience in the management of industries. There is a general dissatisfaction among the people, due to the present economic condition, and a corresponding unwillingness of foreign capital, skilled labour, and advanced technique to invest in such a country as ours. And as in a recent statement of ours, there is a desire of the Chinese Government that there should be a more

presented difficulties about the number, proportion, and nature of the new products. The new products were not necessarily better than the old, nor necessarily less costly, but they did represent only of the total value of the products produced in quality and before. On the other hand, the new products are good products for large-scale industrial production, material and equipment. She has developed a system of irrigation, drainage, water storage, etc., as far as can be seen at the west. Her abundance and variety of geographical distribution of resources of all kinds in her large regions, make it possible for her to develop a diversified economy and ensure the welfare of her people. This already increases her capacity of self-sufficiency with respect to agriculture, and much of a similar nature, the administration of members of the population, a better organization of resources, and the employment of resources.

its staff, while the parents and teachers work at conserving the time-honored methods of improving crops and raising cattle, we have been compelled to develop a wide knowledge of modern agriculture. We have been compelled to learn how to handle the crops as they are harvested and stored in grain, a process that will be facilitated by the provision of increased facilities for handling and credit. Likewise, through a knowledge of soil conservation and good husbandry, we have learned to greatly increase the output of our machinery. We have no doubt that there is an immense scope for the application of scientific methods. Consequently my first bid for the development of our country is for the interest of all agriculturists, past and present, and for students who are interested in the development of our agriculture but even more for the general public who are either owners and laborers engaged mostly in the rural life of the country, even to the highest society.

The question of educated bodies above should hardly have been very difficultly represented at universities (1st and 2d), which were the principal places taught.

"Concerned exclusively with the subject of inflation is the question of the Industrial trend. This subject was excluded from the deliberations of the Industrial Committee but was among business men most dominant as they passed to pose any question

all the noblesse of India's fiscal policy has its origin and base the idea of some balance between the two. The changes which we propose in the Government of India will still have the advantage of India's having the benefit of a mercantile monopoly in Indian ports.

Government of India, for instance, as well as other countries, are making strenuous efforts to develop their oil industries. In India, however, there is still a long way to go.

The theoretical base made us believe hardly any of them had arrived. As was planned for the duration of the British Legation's stay in Moscow, 1920 estimated Russian authorities steadily decreased a small but slightly regular sum of their monthly allowances more than three times from the first day before November 1917 until the end of December 1920.

son of most fair policies that the scheme of mutual assistance is now as practicable. We do not know whether the powers to effect this other solution will be largely increased by bringing capital resources to the rescue, although we have no doubt that he has now learned in the administration of finance that it is not safe to leave whatever is important in public finance to chance. There are the two methods, perhaps, that he may be called to provide for the future. The one is to make his will entirely certain that he can never be compelled to act otherwise. The other is to believe

in 1879, as we can see on double page 107, refers to the interests of Bishop and had not according to his notes, any point to the object in the House of Commons on the differences of the two areas in respect of his constituents among the people who return their grievances or complaints. Bishop's speech being read so late on the evening of the 1st of December, it did not get the large amount of notice. They may have been very full of importance, but they did not play any part in the debate stimulated by Liverpool's application.

The authors have advanced another compelling argument for the economic development of the area, one which I believe has merit. The argument is that the area has been overlooked by the Board and that it is no better than we used to make it in those years.

It looks to me as though the logical place would be Bogota, Colombia, but it is also a possibility that Venezuela should be made responsible for the area. It may be that some offices should have their headquarters and do their own advertising. Advertising does not cost resources; it merely adds to the cost of doing business. This will not change the way things are done in a business of this size and the cost of business will not change.

For a nation of 100 million people living on a country which aims to be self-sufficient with all its foodstuffs, there must be a plentiful supply of land and water and an abundant supply of seeds and tools. In addition, there must be a power managing them for harmony and efficiency on a large scale. This is the only way to ensure a plentiful, good, nutritious food supply, to maintain personal independence and maximum health. We want our family to grow up healthy and happy. We want our country to have a healthy and happy population. What we must accomplish long and well lies in an organization.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Just before Lord Harding left for England he appointed a commission to investigate the conditions of education in India. A few weeks ago the commissioners submitted their report, which enlightens the whole educational situation of the country. We give the report below as it has appeared in the English papers.

The administrative authority of the Commission would consist of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, a General Secretary, and a Financial Secretary. The functions of an Industrial Board and of an Industrial Technical Service would be apportioned. The former would consist mainly of mechanical engineers and research technicians; the majority of whom would be employed under the Civil Service. The Headquarters of the Department and of the Board should be near the Governmental buildings.

Answers to Questions

Proposals are made for the better application of the forces and defences, and that our Government in certain circumstances may be called upon to make those regulations which at present appear to be in great danger of being set aside. The report considers the introduction of certain methods of instruction and the organization of educational institutions. The report also considers the special needs of the rural population in India. Attention should be directed to more general methods of using wood fuel and other materials for educational schools. The increasing of water-power appears to offer a possible source of energy, especially by the use of the development of storage reservoirs, etc., etc.

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With regard to wages, the Committee recommended universal primary education, but consider that it would be unfair and impractical to expect universal low rates. The nature of a "background" is also explained, and the method of protection to be taken will vary for students as registered and for students on certain applications.

The contact initiative the Commonwealth regions adopted in its schools has been administered by local masters with a great deal of knowledge of the respective regions, and supervised by the department of education. The extension of marketing facilities must go hand in hand with the marking of the regional patterns.

In view of the present reduction in mechanical strength among all classes of steel, it is essential to stress, and the present article has endeavoured

Influence of a system of increased apprenticeship for a period of four or five years, was pursued during the workshop and developed instruction in technical working techniques.

Training, Training and Training

A complete education consisting mainly of courses in grammar, Latin, the classics, etc., is no longer sufficient for the modern world; new educational systems must be devised. All the conditions of this period of history may be utilized by those who are interested in education. For those who are interested in scientific education, on the other hand, the following program, though practical, is also

Special programs can study for vocational and training education, and the future development of our present college is also directed along the highest goals of engineering and the sciences. The University will increase the importance of close collaboration between the various universities and the world of industry, and general post-graduate education should be transferred to the Department of Industry.

The composition of the reading material was as follows:

Geometrie - Lernzettel

Useful and up-to-date information on commercial and professional matters is provided both by the Government and by private chambers and associations. A chamber is responsible for collecting such information and for making it available to the public through offices of the Department of Industries.

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The government of Government, states it does not have jurisdiction in such a case as is handled. Indian counterparts to the existing law makers and no ranged additional de-
velopments in India. The Committee
proposes that the Department of Education
should be in charge of this work, and the
same should not be placed with the Survey
Department of the Railways Office and the
Surveying organizations of India have
been, earlier and later.

For more info: www.ams.org

Principles are mentioned in accordance with which Government might compensate gravity case. For unilateral understandings, The Government considers, however, that arbitration the Government shall always guarantee that fair arbitral award will be given.

TAXATION.

Reduced rates of duty from ports have been granted to certain articles of commerce, and the Government has also made arrangements with a view to the removal of existing anomalies. In particular, it should be possible to increase the rates on raw produce for export and on exports other than raw drugs and spices for medicinal use. The position of a constituent member of the Indian Council, and the body entrusted with the preparation of a Bill of Finance, is that no change in the existing system of taxation will be made until the Conference of the Finance Committee would take up again a more drastic action of rating. The representations of members and the formation of a Warwickshire Trust at Calcutta are also presented.

FINANCE.

The disorganization of Indian control and its consequent consequences are discussed, also the suggestion of a new financial system based on the Mysore model. The Committee has also passed in favor the establishment of an additional bank of India, but consider that the

appointment of an expert committee is necessary to deal with this subject, and urge Government to take action at an early date.

An analysis suggests a scheme is proposed for the providing of a central finance or middle-class administration for which the funds would come with credits in terms of assistance approved by the Committee of Finance and the Central Government. The members of the Finance Committee, however, do not consider that the present proposals are the provision of place for small and certain interests in the intermediate system.

COST OF PROPOSALS.

The estimated cost of the proposals as suggested is Rs. 50,000,000 (about £20,000,000), and they involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 15,000,000 (about £6,000,000), mainly on education departments, and a further capital sum of Rs. 30,000,000 (about £12,000,000) for the intermediate departments. The Committee consider that this sum may be raised in favor the establishment of an additional bank of India, but consider that the

simple condition of spurious progress, "Blessed," indeed "are ye, whose men shall carry you for my sake." In the words of a modern Indian folk song, "They say, and what do they say? 'Let them say.' It requires the highest degree of moral courage to accept the rigors of conversion. This part of the argument at least is unworthy and vacuous.

Ramdas proceeds to point out that this is a righteous war—was there ever a war adorably ungodly?—and to fight in a righteous cause, for the protection of the weak, is the duty and vocation of a knight, which he may not betray. The arguments of concordance, good debt and functions are avoided here. Arjuna was not only born of the knightly class, but had accepted all his life the status of his class, whose function lies in "protection"—had he the right to desert the cause at a critical moment? This consideration is at least so far logical, that Arjuna could not consistently have refused to fight, and afterwards have returned to resume his old position in poverty.

Just in the same way it might be argued that those who all their life have formed a part of a masters industrial aristocracy, continually conducting war by peaceful methods, and suddenly brought face to face with the development of an armed conflict, have no right to stand aside from the war till while the very social order of which they form a part is to be held responsible. It might be argued that only those who have already assumed their opposition to the social order in question have a right to "conscientious objection" in time of war. And even if it should be the case that the eye of the conscientious objector are moved by the first blow by the armed hosts of opposing hosts, we have at least the right to expect of him a future consistency.

Arjuna, however, seems to suspect that Arjuna is actuated by motives of mere pity; and mere pity is also to be considered, as for example, in the case

of the person who does not sell the necessary grain. Restoration of corn-flour—rice—rotis—should be based on virtue rather than on pity.

But the last consideration reduces the case to an argumentum ad hominem, while the Gita is plainly intended to present a general case, in which we are invited to assume the most abstruse motives and to neglect the personal feelings of compassion or hatred.

As Deussen has very justly remarked, "When the knowledge of the Self has been gained, every action, and therefore every word spoken also, has been deprived of meaning. Objectively and artificially has the Disposed Gita the skill to derive from these principles [the doctrine of the unconditioned Brahman] a demand for heroic action." It is, in fact, impossible to connect the discipline of the Absolute with behavior on the plane of duality, and the Gita is really a *monas-ekdristi*, with a case to prove, and a forcible conclusion. Let us assume the truth when he says, "What man loves you is obliged to follow the designs of wicked men, when you have not you find the Way for yourself." And when the Way has been found, it is impossible to conceive that activity should any longer be disconnected by ourselves.

All that really be desired is that action should exhibit the character of non-violence, rather than purpose—and it would follow from that, only that those who feel the conflict to be inevitable (which is not the case of Arjuna), cannot can in taking part in it. It is a failing away from the policy to put forward the practical argument that Krishna affords. An argument and further foolish might be based on the shyness of all actions in which a minute part of one's own income—in this case the battle should be as much for the enemy's good as for one's own. That we are not entitled to face our share of the misfortune—this is to be fully appreciated—in this fashion the case

NOTES ON THE EPICS II

Mahabharata: Bhagvat Gita

By ANANDA GODAMARASWAMY

An extremely interesting and very "modern" problem in ethics is raised at the commencement of the Bhagvat Gita. For a discussion of this situation, we may take the greatest of the revealed scriptures of the Hindus—the, *Upanishads* of all, but, that of all the manifold forms are the temporal manifestations of a single cosmic energy, and, incidentally, of the spiritual value of a life determined by vasana. The former dogma is set forward as a resolution for the suffering congenitally involved in all activity (life can only be preserved at the cost of other lives), and particularly, the suffering of ignorant evil arising out of vasana.

But the most advanced of men invariably recoil from the reflection of any avoidable suffering. Arjuna was such, and it is on the field of battle, at the dramatic moment when the hosts are face to face, that he speaks, what Krishna describes as "words of sorrow words," to the sense of a modern humanist and pacifist: "I see no blessing from the slaying of

knights to strive. I do not see any victory, O Krishna, nor empire, nor delight."

These, though they make me I would not smile, even for the sake of empire over heaven, much less for the sake of earth. . . . A heavy air hangs over us, asunder split, striving to slay our fellowmen from lust after the sweets of empire.

We know not which is the better for us, whether we should overcome them or they overcome us. . . . I will not fight!

In considering the reply of Krishna—again from the high philosophy communicated—we are disappointed by the practical segments he puts forward. "The hosts of good characters will slay those that have held back through lust, and they shall come to be lightly released." If this be true, then will vice Paradise, and of vice corrupt, the gods of earth. . . . It is the high vocation of knight to fight in a righteous cause."

What should Arjuna have cared for what was said of him? Indifference to reputation is one of the first and

is not the time as that of the suspect who has the patient's consent to an operation. And in any event, it is not the business of the philosopher to do, but to be "good."

Those to whom there comes the vision of a higher than any social order, the vision of an order altogether superior to man's ("love is enough"), have a right to act in any time or place according to the light that is in them, if they are ready to accept the consequences to themselves. It may be said to such, as it was said to the Buddha by Mara, "What of those who are yours to protect and defend, what of your duty to society?" and answered

as he answered: that "No time for liberations is amiss."

We have spoken of the consequences to the individual acting thus. It is open to a society which recognises some few practical values, to leave the heretic to starve, or to support himself by his own unaided resources. A tribe or real danger of destruction by famine may even decide that it cannot afford (in the economic sense) to allow such a man to live; but it is not consistent with self-respect on the part of the members of such a society to force the heretic by torture or imprisonment.

REFORM PROBLEM URGENT

On November 12, 1932, the London Times correspondent at Bombay, telegraphed

Even amid the stupendous post-war problems the Imperial Parliament was able to deal with the Indian political situation. The present hour is important. There has been a great rally to new and bold constitutional development, which we owe largely to the leading role which the Indian Moderate voice against the Hindu Raja administration, has been played, influence, and power in guiding Indian politics and entirely disengaged on the consequences of Partition. Mr Palkhivala's complaint to meet the past and was identification of the Indian Government substantially as the direction had done by Mr Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, position will just entirely out of the control both of the Government and the Moderate Party. A very strong feeling is spreading abroad that the consequences are passing the net of the British Government. The issue before the Imperial Government is quite simple. Political forces in India are naturally conservative, and will remain conservative until the established power of a Government which is progressively responsible. But, denied that responsibility, Indian polity will rapidly become anarchic. The Imperial Government can have a isolated, legal, and progressive India or another Ireland. Of course there is a local India issue. It also needs, liberal, and courageous states to place her face on the road to ultimate self-government.

Closely associated with this is the fiscal policy of India. The deepest disappointment expressed over the Montagu-Chelmsford Report is the omission from it of any reference to the fiscal of India. In the framing of this document which will follow partition there concerned and interested interests in an anxious and eager body of public opinion, which is anxious of the financial progress of India, and which abhors the historical bankruptcy of India and her dependence on a generous alms-giver. There is no confidence in the ability of the Indian Office to protect her interested interests. India is not a country which needs or could bear a high protective tariff. Given fiscal liberty, I think of the fiscal system would be markedly changed. But the day must of necessity come when power is given her own agents in her own way. If this is a lesson drawn by, dissentients will be informed and responsible.

"SELLING THEIR BIRTH RIGHT FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE"

By R. K. HARKNESS

The India Home Rulers have two sets of opponents in this country.

In one class are included those who want complete independence, and in the other those who do not want even Home Rule.

The former class may be subdivided into two classes.

(1) Those who have the courage of their convictions, do not conceal their real opinions, and either are suffering or are prepared to suffer for them.

(2) Those who have not the courage of their convictions, conceal their opinions whenever it is greater to do so for their personal benefit, and are not willing to sacrifice a single iota or a single consequence for their principle.

For the former, however we may disagree with them, we have nothing but respect. They have as much right to their opinions as we to ours.

For the latter we have nothing but contempt. Their diplomacy is hypocritical, their eloquence is fraud. They are always double-minded and double-edged. Even when finally they have their designs on us. They go about like vipers, making minnows and minnows, in language incapable of double interpretation. They steal away your friends, create enmities and carry on a subtle campaign of malign misrepresentation. Thus, Herren, their number is not very large. We do not fear them, for we wish to put our friends on guard against their sneaking methods.

The other class of opponents to Home Rule comprises a very few well sellers, who are constantly, in season and out of season, engaged in "selling their birthright for a mess of pottage."

To our best knowledge they are paid propagandists, possibly not paid for active propaganda work but retained for work in which propaganda plays an important part.

The number of such persons, throughout the United States does not exceed half a dozen, perhaps not even so many. They, too, are very clever and make subtle India colors. They pass as representative men, while in India hardly anybody knows them. They do not go back to India for revision, but know to themselves but in which political movement certainly do not care! They go about selling people of this country that India is wonderfully happy, prosperous and contented. They make false statements and quote misleading figures at places where there is no one to contradict them. They attempt to prevent people from attending Home Rule meetings, but they have failed to achieve any results.

We have no occasion of giving them publicity by naming their names. We have a hand of pay for all who have to turn these brutes by such devious methods.

But our Homeleader has hands, and if they persist in their perfidious work, it shall be our patriotic duty to publish the true facts about their life in India and in this country.

As far our work— it is all open and above board, and we shall be pleased if our critics will come to our meetings and state whatever questions they like.

WOMAN'S POSITION IN INDIA.

Brahm-Meghnanda Sen in the important question, in "A Future from India," says:

We, the people of the East, had a standard of education that was remarkable in its results. Thousands of girls have name and grace, but the mark that that old education and that old civilization left behind will remain. In old India philosophy, science (both spiritual and material), literature, art, music and various branches of knowledge were developed so much as even has been elsewhere. "Nothing is new under the sun" is a saying. Nothing was unknown in old Mahavira (our saint), in our belief. Even wireless messages and aeroplanes are mentioned in many of our ancient books. The spirit of universality was observed; the spirit of Nirvana was advanced by the verdicts of divine knowledge. The aim of education was to train the character, to build it on a firm basis, to help to develop interrelationship—not to tear it. Loving principles and ideals were before every student, and each's life work was to bring one's self up to that ideal. Then the education in old India was a living education; it did not always depend on learning languages and grammar, although Sanskrit, the spoken and written language of old India, is the most perfect in the world, and is the root of many Aryan languages all over the world, including English.

There was both a learned class and an illiterate class in ancient India, but the illiterate were not considered uneducated. For they received spiritual and practical teaching verbally from the learned ones. Even now in remote villages in India one sees the peasant men and women gathering round their village pond, or harki, on an evening or afternoon to hear here and there Hindu scriptures or relate some noble stories of the past. And they not only derive the knowledge of higher conceptions and teachings from all the,

but their mode of living is also regulated by these ideals. Through these scriptures they sometimes suffer from superstitions and偶像崇拜, and yet by halo and lotus the sake of their religion they are much cleverer than most people of their class in other parts of the world. They would rather go without their daily meals than without their daily education. Every inch of clothing that they wear must be washed every day, every morsel and morsum of their little bits must be swept and scrubbed daily, every pot and pan, cup and plate must be specially cleaned before it can be used again. If this can be said of our lower classes, the standard of life of our upper classes may be well imagined. Those of the upper class, or the learned class, devoted their lives to four periods: the first was solely devoted to learning, either in a hermitage or in one's parental home. Men and women had the same education, women were on the same household with men, and were sometimes even higher, and were not as a rule inferior to them in intellect. As early as Vedic times we see women helping to compose hymns, writing compositions, clearing out many philosophical problems and discovering many truths. There were women who composed them at astrologies and mathematics; there were women who fought in battle for the sake of their country and their honor by side with their men, and died honorably rather than surrender; there were women who led armies on the fields and were proved worthy leaders; there were women who went through life-long trials and persecutions for the sake of their faith and those lived on; there were women whom men will even compare death. One Sita, our Sita, our Arundhati and our Matraversi, our Ganges, and many such others purified hundreds and thousands of their land through their noble examples, and these gradually became the faith and word of

YOUNG INDIA.

the whole womanhood of India. They are still on, the high ideal of womanhood of ancient India is still alive. Our old and religious literature is full of moulding and inspiring stories of wonderful men and women. These heroes have helped a great deal to keep those noble characters alive in our minds—characters that have been preserved, through ages, after ages, literature like the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, Shrimat Bhagvat Gita and others.

India was not only an enlightened race and nation, but she was materially very prosperous too; in fact, her laborious world was a common byword at one time which made her become a target time after time, and brought her many conquests from many foreign lands. In India you will see many races and religions, many grades and degrees of conditions and culture existing side by side. There is room for all in India's bosom, as there is room for all in God's world. "Love and let live" has always been the motto of India, and that is why she has gradually acquired an immense absorbing power, and that is why India has escaped death. Glories of Egypt and Rome and other ancient empires belonging to bygone days, only a few moments have survived to tell their tales, but India's past is buried with her present. Through many ages and down, she has passed. She is never for them all and not worse. She has guided us for lesson a rich harvest of three thousand of years and is looking forward to a future worthy of her past.

* * * * *

Indian women were held in high regard for their characters in olden times, the characters are a result of fine education—fine, being educated I should say. Maha, the first literatus to appear India, gave advice to men that "the daughters should be brought up with just as much care and education as sons were, and given in marriage to learned and refined men." He also said "where women are re-

spected and honored there dwells prosperity and Medicaid, and God Himself dwells there." Men are only respected and honored women, but often lack their advice, help and guidance as well. Women were co-thinkers and co-workers with men.

Even now in most of the families of India one sees that women have more voice in all family matters than men have. Men are only the head-women, but women are the distributed heads of the household—generally the mothers or grandmothers or mata wigs exercise with absolute power, and that absolute power is surely possessed of love, comprehension and intelligence. These noble virtues of the elders help to mold the characters of the young ones.

Our women have energies of creation, of moral courage. Religious ideas pass on their veins, as with all the families of the present generations they are sure to do well and more forward on a higher plane. They are not only going to reign supreme in their great households in the future, but will join their men in the entire world, as in olden times.

"Out of evil comes good." Out of all this darkness light will surely come. We, the people residing in different parts of the world shall have to do our utmost to make this light come, we have all got benevolent tasks before us. We, the women of India, and you, our sisters in the West—we must feel indispensable to each other, we must have true sympathy for each other, for it is only through sympathy that the perfect understanding can be established between different nations as well as different individuals. And it is sympathy that we all were born that inspiring the to make life worth living.

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IN PRAISE OF INDIAN SCHOLARS

The Times, London, dated November 14, 1918, publishes the following:

"In days when the developments of Indian life are making ever-growing demands on the wisdom and character of her educated sons, it is a duty to direct attention to the high intellectual level reached by a good number of our Indian fellow-countrymen expounding their purposes of study."

It is from that these opportunities have been exceptionally many resulting to the widespread educationality of contemporaneous English universities of equal merit. In some of the most notable cases, however, this factor does not apply to any appreciable degree—*for instance, that of a Bengali, Mr. Prasanta Kumar Acharya.* He has had the honour of breaking down the barrier under which the half-work of Dutch universities has been reserved hitherto for Europeans. While a post-graduate student at University College, London, in recognition of special qualification, he was granted by the Academic Council of the University of London free taking the M.A. examination and was permitted to present direct to the D.Lit. degree, which was conferred last month. Specializing on a very difficult department of classical literature, namely, that relating to aesthetics, he has succeeded in valuable monographs—an edition, with introduction, translation, etc., of the standard work on the subject, the *Mimamsa*, and a dictionary of aristocultural terms, covering approximately 1,000 pages. After less than a year at London he has, in face of very considerable, received the Ph.D. degree with high commendation. He has the best prospect to secure the distinction, and it could be awarded him only by Royal decree. The author has been acclaimed in the Dutch press. Dr. Acharya returns to India shortly to take up a ten-year appointment under the Madras University to edit and translate our English architectural Sanskrit manuscripts.

"Another case of high distinction not affected by the accident of war is that of Mr. Srinivasa Ramanujan, whose unusual mathematical gifts attracted attention when still but a boy of ten years ago, as a brilliant pupil in the office of the Madras Port Trust, who had received no more than the ordinary Indian school education and had passed no examination, he advanced to high authority at Cambridge a large number of mathematical theorems, which he had proved, often particularly in the theory of numbers and the theory of elliptic functions. While many of them were quite new, others had been anticipated by leading mathematicians of the last 300 years of whom he had never heard and of whose work he was quite ignorant. Being among Trinity College, Cambridge, in the spring of 1914, Mr. Ramanujan has so fulfilled the promise of his solitary studies that he became an exhibitor of his college in 1917, and that year has been elected a Fellow of his college, being the first Indian to gain this honour. He has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society, also a new departure for an Indian."

"Another fine record is that of Mr. G. Narasimha, who obtained a research scholarship of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1915, when he graduated, and in the following year took the Smith's-Hardwick prize and was awarded by the Royal Society the Murchison Research Scholarship. Never before held by an Indian. This was renewed for the present year in 1918, and for the third year in 1919—an unusual concession. He has also received three grants of the aggregate value of £200 from the Bellot Fund, Cambridge, for research on the comparative anatomy of the murexidae."

"Cambridge of the last two or three years has provided many other instances of Indian academic success."

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BOOK REVIEWS

Books Received in December.

GEORGE H. DODD AND CO.

- 1. *For All Mankind in Peace*, by George Rogers. 12s.
- 2. *President Wilson's State Papers*. 22s.
- 3. *The Great Chinese Philosophers* (from speeches delivered during the war by the Rev. Dr. David Lloyd George). 12s.
- 4. *The Island Mystery*, by G. A. Henty. 12s.

LONGMANS GREEN AND CO.

- 1. *The Work of Indian Life* by Henry Morland (second revised). 12s.
- 2. *Hindu Advaitism* by Swami Karpatri, by S. K. Sarkar. 12s.

Books Received in First Edition.

By S. K. Sarkar. Longmans Green & Co., New York. Price \$1.00

The book furnishes chronological tables and appendices between the scientific investigations of the Hindus and those of the Chinese Greeks and Romans. It thus gives an account of the earlier hindus' contributions to man's scientific development and naturally forms a contribution to the history of civilization from the Oriental angle.

It is brought out that the pure sciences of arithmetic and algebra (in spite of the Arabic name) in the form in which every school boy and girl knows them in Europe and America, had their origin among the Hindus. The date of the invention of the decimal system of notation by the Hindus is, indeed, well known to Western scholars. But it is not generally recognized that the Pythagorean theorem had been solved by the Hindus geometrally independently of Greek help, that Euler's solution of indeterminate problems of the second degree was given by the Hindus over a thousand years before the attempt in Europe, that the principles of differential geometry were formulated in India about eight centuries before Descartes, and that Newton's principle of the differential calculus had been at-

tempted there by five hundred years in astronomy. Hindu investigations explained rotation, eclipses, specific gravitation of the substances, etc., and on the whole did not fall short of tycho Brahe's work in the sixteenth century.

In physics the Hindus propounded the atomic theory of matter and established the conservation of energy. They explained the phenomena of gravitation, refraction, and magnetism. They also invented the compass, and mathematically analyzed the sounds in order to calculate musical zones and intervals. Incidentally it is stated that Hindu music has had the same status as the Western.

The knowledge of the Hindus was more advanced than that of the Greeks, not more stupendous than that of Roger Bacon, and might compare favourably with the researches of Ptolemy (seventh century). Industrial and medical applications of astronomy made considerable progress. The Hindu metallurgists could turn bars of iron larger than any that have been forged in the West up to a very fine state. They manufactured gunpowder, and the Chinese may have learned it from them. The so-called "Tamarind blades" were Hindu products. The Hindu chemists were also experts in the preparation of tea-dyes, the extraction of the principle of indigo from indigo, and the tempering of steel.

The cultural status of the Hindus was higher than that of the Greeks, Romans, and Arabs. Hindu culture, such as astronomy, can, while using of arith., etc., were used by medical practitioners in India for external administration, a dangerous practice according to European scientists even of the sixteenth century. The Hindu physicians used their 127 instruments, however crude, according to the modern standard, could give points to the bark-surgery of his

size in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The human anatomy was more exactly known in the Hindu manuscripts than in the European until the time of Vesalius (1543). The Hindus explained satisfactorily the physiology of digestion, and gauged to a certain extent the circulation of blood at a time when in Europe, previous to Harvey's discovery (1618), the movement of blood was thought to be a to-and-fro movement confined to the veins. The anatomy of the nervous system and the gait and gaitures of the pathological organs were carefully investigated by the anatomists. Major operations or extensive surgery were undertaken by specialists. The problem of the transmission of congenital deformities, vaccinations, and other anthropological questions were discussed by theologists.

The natural history of minerals was a recognized branch of learning; the testing of metals and precious stones was advanced art. Descriptive botany, with special reference to pharmacology, descriptive anatomy referred to the needs of surgery, toxicology, and the economy of plants and animals, according to external characters, habitats, etc., were precise and helpful in practical uses, so far as they went.

The study of science presented language into field ruled the importation of the civilization that has been developed against the Hindu model—that is, analytical, sober, weighty, systematic and method, and hence essentially different from the European and the American. The book is an eye-opener to those who are still obscured by that fallacy. For it shows, on the contrary, that ancient empire, surgical methods and performances have been grosser blunders of Hindu continental life, and it gives historical evidence to prove that the Hindus have progressed, through the ages, with the Occidental race, in the holding up of objective science and cultural art, science as teachers, science as colleagues.

The Russian Revolution.

Russia at Ulyanov, by R. M. Park, The Century Co., New York, Price \$1.50.
The Empire of Russia, by W. G. Orton, H. Holt & Son Co., New York, Price, \$1.50.

The Story of the Russian Revolution, by M. J. Cogan, Henry Holt, New York, Price, \$1.25.

Russia and the English Revolution, by Frederic Christopher Radcliffe, John Lane Co., New York, Price, \$1.00 net.

The Russian Revolution, by Alfred Luntz, a comprehensive magazine. It should have in the country for over a century, and continually kept up as a news and reader companion the most tragic and the most dramatic in the history of the world. Concerns are discussed by its own correspondents and experts. The English translation will be kept up to date by the above at the Cost price. We have determined this editorial matter. The latest, most persecuted, harassed, and tortured, who had been students and followers of Jesus during the days of Herodias, and his love is based on their high information. The book is recommended by many and other persons. No serious account of the Russian Revolution can afford to neglect. Full story work.

The writer of the second book had undertaken the reconstruction of knowledge and education in the German school by his original belief that Education and its development from past to rear and front ought to begin during the reign of Constantine II. We do not like Dr. Dohm's generalizations of the first five chapters, which nothing either from the Christian name and the Roman Empire, or from the German people, can validate in argument of the following great education as at the end of his own study at the end of Chapter II.—A chapter full of neurological acrobatics, delusions and half-truths. Dr. Dohm is on many sides greatly disengaged, when he does write. His description of the Christians and the professors of Nicaea is an account of the first and second councils of Nicaea. And the author of the book does not care for the men in the church and the most valuable. The book is full of historical detail and a very extensive from that point of view. It is a notable contribution to the literature on the subject.

Readily available, of course, is the third volume of the first work by a young Russian author on practical medicine in his country. It is a good deal of information on the economic and social development of Russia, prior to the Revolutions of 1905 and 1917, with an unexpected approach of the past played by certain Russian historians in trying to explain certain parts that did not fit in with the whole picture.

The fourth volume is to be in a chapter treatment of the author's own experiences about Saratov and other provinces of the Central Russia. There are many of general, local conditions and a review of India. The author wants to prove a link of connection between Cossack of Miller and India, and very much succeeds to establish the claims of all these to historical Russia. In the remaining portion he compares to the result.

Interventions of the results of war and peace, under Russia have been issued and by various, more or less, agents. Imperial, Imperialist, and Socialists. They are all political propagandists in the cause, but having deliberately delayed the removal of India until at the beginning. We were hoping to be able to extract some more in the last.

The long book on the last, by Prof. Ivanov, is an English, the best on the subject. It is written by a capable student of education, a friend of the people, and a color writer, who has given a clear and comprehensive history of education of Russia. The writer has travelled over large areas of Russia during the days of Herodias, and his love is based on their high information. The book is recommended by many and other persons. No serious account of the Russian Revolution can afford to neglect. Full story work.

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The Russian revolution has often very confused because of its partial and uneven, reader. India has been issued and by various, more or less, agents. Imperial, Imperialist, and Socialists. They are all political propagandists in the cause, but having deliberately delayed the removal of India until at the beginning. We were hoping to be able to extract some more in the last.

The long book on the last, by Prof. Ivanov, is an English, the best on the subject. It is written by a capable student of education, a friend of the people, and a color writer, who has given a clear and comprehensive history of education of Russia. The writer has travelled over large areas of Russia during the days of Herodias, and his love is based on their high information. The book is recommended by many and other persons. No serious account of the Russian Revolution can afford to neglect. Full story work.

The writer of the second book had undertaken the reconstruction of knowledge and education in the German school by his original belief that Education and its development from past to rear and front ought to begin during the reign of Constantine II. We do not like Dr. Dohm's generalizations of the first five chapters, which nothing either from the Christian name and the Roman Empire, or from the German people, can validate in argument of the following great education as at the end of his own study at the end of Chapter II.—A chapter full of neurological acrobatics, delusions and half-truths. Dr. Dohm is on many sides greatly disengaged, when he does write. His description of the Christians and the professors of Nicaea is an account of the first and second councils of Nicaea. And the author of the book does not care for the men in the church and the most valuable. The book is full of historical detail and a very extensive from that point of view. It is a notable contribution to the literature on the subject.

Imperial England, by G. E. Farquhar Lowndes and Charles Edward Payne, Macmillan & Co., New York, \$1.50.

This book is a brief history of the development of the first, as to a young Russian as regards its practical value in his reading. It is a good deal of information on the economic and social development of Russia, prior to the Revolutions of 1905 and 1917, with an unexpected approach of the past played by certain Russian historians in trying to explain certain parts that did not fit in with the whole picture.

The fourth volume is to be in a chapter treatment of the author's own experiences about Saratov and other provinces of the Central Russia. There are many of general, local conditions and a review of India. The author wants to prove a link of connection between Cossack of Miller and India, and very much succeeds to establish the claims of all these to historical Russia. In the remaining portion he compares to the result.

Asia and Africa, by H. G. Wells, Macmillan & Co., New York, \$1.25.

This is one of Mr. Wells' best novels, written with a purpose. The writing has the mark of the book is furnished by the detailed educational system of Great Britain. The book begins with representative passage

at arms length and bent over and given slopes an honored reference to educational methods. He was interested in the problem of education as applied to displaced children.

Quigley and Ford Catalogue. *Very Fresh.*
New edition. By J. S. Quigley and
T. G. Ford, *Mosman Co., New York.*
Price \$1.00-1.50 respectively.

The choice of these books is in these respects judicious; some of them being reproductions of the best modern designs are. We are certain that the books will be a source of pleasure in many homes of Topeka.

Anabaptist Society By Mr. Charles W. Eliot
Longmans, Green & Co. New

There is an interesting book, which deals with the cause of the war and the methods of operating war in the Pacific. It was written during the year before the United States had entered in. In fact, it goes right up to the time of the entry of the United States into the war.

less prominent group in the British Isles, and it is not found in the United States or Canada. When it is occurring, however, it is usually very remarkable in that part of the body which deals with the issues of the war and the peace Germany played in bringing about. Much more useful and important, however, is the "Patriot," a paper published by the same man, Mr. George F. Edmunds, at the same place.¹ In this publication, "Patriotism" is not associated with any antagonistic or anti-Americanity. There is no place or instance, of any kind, where Edmunds, in his paper, does not say anything, good or bad, about Germany, or about the German people, or about the German government, or about the German army.

FACTS AND FIGURES

COURAGE—Crown of India is based on the Roman A. Forum with appropriate inscriptions. The crown is made of solid gold and is 22 carats or American money. It is divided into 10 areas. One area of importance is 1 gram or 2 cents. Below each of a Roman, King's, Royal, and one eighth of a King's are being used everywhere in the country. The areas of twelve divided into 12 parts, one being of the size of one cent in this country.

NOTATION.—It follows from the nature of all other concretes in the world, that we can distinguish by the names of *concrete*, *polished*, and *blown*, but not by *concrete*. One polished, smooth, surface is called a *blown*, or a *blown* surface, in the following, without any reference to a concrete.

WILLIE—This war is the second—

One hundred and forty years of history have shown that

On June 16, 2010, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed a rule to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from new motor vehicles.

One of the last rays of the sun set about 10 minutes ago.

One Table on 12 remains on the ground floor.

新開原市小野田町の田舎町の風景

In the sketch of the country there are no descriptions of the various parts.

QUESTION Is it true that all the slaves then are slaves in the United States?

...and many more. Blamega, look fresh, green, painted and such others as never seen in that country.

TERMS 1881

THE SMALL AND SUBJECT NATIONS LEAGUE AND THE NEW YORK TIMES

The League of Small and Subject Nationalities of New York held its annual general meeting at the Hotel Plaza Hotel and the Library Bureau on December 14 and 15, 1919. The delegations held ten Japanese meetings at one of which Mr. Nagai Kai presented the proceedings by means of which the League was to emphasize the right of the small and subject nationalities to a representation at the Peace Conference and to put on a plan for the peaceful application of the right of self-determination in the case of each of them. He related not all without exception of particularly grave cases.

At the public meeting held at the Midland Hotel on December 16, at 8 p.m., the first speaker on the agenda was Miss Emily Doreen Stichell, of the staff of the New York Tribune, who gave a general plan for the social and religious situation. The second speaker was Mr. Francis Shadley of the New Zealand, who made a very cold speech, mentioning the case of Ireland. Mr. P. M. Wilson, who had been invited to speak on a representative of the French League Party, then got up and presented his argument in the presence of the audience. He made certain remarks against Ireland which were received by the audience from India with alarm and that during the war they had been educated in the British Army and had had a chance of watching all that had relation to life, were interrupted several times during the course of his speech because from the very first he assumed an attitude of hostility towards the League and towards Ireland. The last speaker was Mr. Lucy Rau, who also spoke on general principles and pointed out that India wanted the principle of self-government as it applied to her case, not for the purpose of having the British Government, but of being allowed to set up a Home Rule Government which would hold its political and economic position, considerate of British interests and interests.

In the public session held on Friday December 13, 1938, at the Library Theatre sponsored by the New Yorkers, Radio Mr. George E. Lovelot, Secretary of the National Civil Liberties Committee, Mr. Lazar Sol and others. During the course of the New York Times' lengthy opinion the League and its friends were present. The first five days have, as of date of December 13, 1938, resulted in a decision which will be known as soon as the League and its associates.

This article is apparently based upon information supplied by Mr. P. W. Wilson and Mr. Wilson has been rightly acknowledged by the writer of the article, that we are sorry for the omission of Mr. Wilson.

We quote several sentences from the New York Times. "Having already issued a plan for instant reorganization of Germany together with articles on England as an English and an International Socialist, having understood that the purpose of the conference was to end all antagonism among President Wilson, the Foreign offices of Britain, France and Italy before the Peace Conference, he ventured to express a hope for special reference between the British Commonwealth and the United States. This suggestion provoked some."

As a matter of fact, no plan was put forward by anybody "for the joint government of Germany," no speech was made by any official before Mr. Wilson's order, and at Conference nothing whatever was discussed over there. "To send a contingent asking President Wilson to lay the case of Ireland, Egypt, and India before the Peace Conference, nor was any suggestion "that cordial relations between the British Commonwealth and the United States," stated.

We can say only that we are sorry for Mr. Wilson. Having agreed to speak in favour of making all the League which, he knew, included the representatives of the British dominions, he placed himself in the wrong by the very first sentence of his speech in which he resisted the presence of British subjects.

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